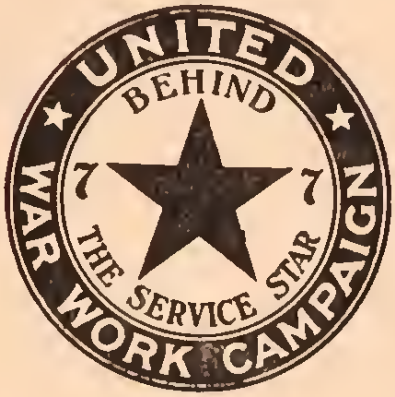
No. 3

The United War Work Campaign

What It Is
AND
What It Means



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THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

What is the occasion of the United War Work Campaign?

By request of the President the seven non-military organizations authorized by the War Department and Navy Department to carry on the work of upbuilding and sustaining the morale of our fighting forces in field and camp have combined their appeal to the public for further subscriptions to the funds necessary to maintain and expand their work to meet the constantly growing demands upon them. The week of November 11-18 has been specifically designated by the President as the period in which this United appeal for funds is to be made.

What are the organizations which thus become virtually civilian arms of the government?

These seven organizations are the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council (K. of C.) Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army. All of these

organizations operate under the general direction of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

How much money is needed and how is the total to be allotted?

The budgets of these seven organizations, which have been approved by the War Department, covering their estimated needs for the next year's work with our soldiers, sailors and marines, amount to a total of $170,500,000. This is divided as follows:

Young Men's Christian Association....	$100,000,000
Young Women's Christian Association..	15,000,000
National Catholic War Council (K. of C.)	30,000,000
Jewish Welfare Board.....	3,500,000
War Camp Community Service.....	15,000,000
American Library Association.....	3,500,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000

These budgets are based upon financial statements of expenditures already made, which have been critically scrutinized by the Government authorities, have been submitted in detail to the War and Navy Departments and the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and officially authorized by them.

Is this budget of $170,500,000 enough to support the work as planned?

While $170,500,000 is the total thus reached, at least $250,000,000 must be raised unless the work is to suffer. The fact that a number of the seven budgets were made up in the early spring before the second draft was contemplated and plans made to send 4,000,000 men overseas, indicates of itself the inadequacy of $170,500,000 in the light of the tremendous additional demands that are being made upon these organizations. If then, the boys in uniform are to be cared for as they should be cared for, $250,000,000 must be our goal.

What is the central purpose of these seven organizations and what fundamental service do they render?

The one word that expresses the aims and purposes of all these seven organizations is *morale*. Morale is intangible, yet it is the most vital force in war; it is, indeed, the quality without which no individual or organized effort of any kind can succeed. Its development and maintenance by the seven organizations in United War Work Campaign involve educational, social, recreational and religious activities of

widely diversified character. These are all focused about the central fact that any body of young men away from home influences and their accustomed surroundings, exposed to the hardships and dangers of war and the monotony of the military regime, require wholesome diversions, intelligent direction of mind and spirit and so far as is practicable, constant contact with men and women who bring something of the atmosphere of "back home" into their lives in the intervals between their periods of active military duty. It is the pride of the American people that our army and navy overseas is the cleanest, keenest, most enthusiastic and most self-reliant body of fighting men ever assembled in all history.

Why are these organizations needed? Can't the Government provide this kind of service for the men more efficiently and economically?

It is the universal testimony of military and civilian observers alike, of General Pershing and Admiral Sims, of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, through the whole list of those qualified to speak, that in the development of the splendid qualities of this body of

men, which, taken together, constitute the indefinable something called *morale,* the war services of these seven organizations that have combined in the United War Work Campaign have played and are continuing to play an increasingly important part. The Government task in supplying men, munitions, food, and all sorts of war material was already great enough. Furthermore, the personal touch of friendliness with the least possible element of formal authority comes far better from such human and personal agencies as these.

With a victorious peace apparently near at hand, why do we need to raise this large fund for soldiers and sailors?

Even if peace should be declared tomorrow and hostilities immediately ceased, the necessity for the services which these organizations render would not end. It will take us as long or longer to bring our boys back from over there as it has taken to send them across. To prevent the period of demobilization from becoming a period of demoralization, will, in many respects, be an even more difficult task than anything that has yet been faced. To counteract the natural

tendencies that must necessarily follow a relaxation of the strenuous military effort, our Government and the associated civilian agencies must provide and are preparing to provide under military discipline intensive training in the occupations of civil life, in order that when our soldiers come home they will come prepared for immediate absorption into the industrial and business world, with the least possible hardship to themselves or disturbance to normal business conditions.

Why should we give to the point of sacrifice to maintain favorable conditions and high standards among our boys during the period of readjustment?

Every possible means that can be devised for the continued maintenance, throughout this period of comparative inactivity, of the qualities of self-reliance and self-respect, must needs be adopted and applied, not only for the effect upon the men themselves and their own future, but that there shall be no lowering of the American standard of home life and domestic responsibilities. The one way in which every American man, woman and child can help our boys, first to win the war and then come back to us splendid

young Americans in all that that implies, is to give to the United War Work Campaign.

Why do seven organizations representing such a variety of functions and every faith and creed enter a united campaign instead of making separate appeals to their own membership and supporters?

The Allies are doing team work, the men of every faith in our own army and navy are doing team work, we at home are doing team work, to support their efforts. President Wilson puts it thus:

> "It has become evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are essentially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest co-operation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service."

Why should there be seven organizations to do this work for soldiers and sailors instead of one?

Partly because their activities and functions are very broad and in many details very different,

supplementing each other. Partly because the very element of personal service and personal contact can be best assured for the men in the field by having it come from agencies which represent to them the faiths to which they adhere. On this point, the President says:

> "In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service."

What does the Young Men's Christian Association do for the boys?

The Y. M. C. A. accompanies our fighters from the moment of their induction into the service up to the time when they march to the battle front—and remains with them. The Red Triangle workers welcome the rookie when he arrives in camp and they stand in the front line trenches with the veteran under fire, serving him hot drinks, cigarettes, chocolates and cookies when he cannot stop for meals. Beginning with the

few "Y" secretaries who awaited in France the arrival of General Pershing's vanguard, the force has grown to 5,739 men and 852 women workers overseas and 3,882 men and women in home camps.

At the Army's request, the Y. M. C. A. conducts canteens abroad, in localities where there are no Quartermaster's stores in reach. The "Y" huts are the soldiers' clubs, theatres, schools, churches, reading rooms, writing rooms and libraries. There were more than 650 "Y" huts over there on September 1st, with the number increasing. "Y" secretaries have marched with the troops into battle. They have helped to remove refugees and carry off the wounded. "Y" physical directors inspire and supervise the army's informal athletics, which keep the soldiers sound physically and mentally. The "Y" routes entertainers whom it has enlisted in America, holds religious services when requested, transmits money free for soldiers, furnishes movies on transports, in home camps and in the war zone. The "Y" conducts the recreational features at the army's rest centers, maintains restaurants and other large centers in

French cities. It carries the American home to France.

What has the Young Women's Christian Association got to do with the war? War is man's business!

Never before in warfare have women played so active a part in reinforcing the fighting men and in relieving men from other work that they may fight. Thus the field of the Young Women's Christian Association in war work has been a great one. In America the Association's most striking welfare project has been the establishment of Hostess Houses in the training camps, where soldiers, sailors and marines may receive their mothers, wives, sisters or sweethearts.

In the war zone the Y. W. C. A. provides social workers, recreation leaders, physical directors and cafeteria managers for the thousands of American women nurses, signal corps workers and other English speaking women employed with the American forces, and for French women employed in munition factories, war offices, stores and factories. The Y. W. C. A. maintains centers and restaurants for these American women overseas.

What is the work assumed by the National Catholic War Council and the Knights of Columbus?

The National Catholic War Council was formed to coordinate, unify and put in operation all Catholic war activities and to put all Catholics in touch with ways of aiding the Government to win the war. It designated the Knights of Columbus as the body representing the church in the recreational welfare of our soldiers in camps. K. of C. centers were opened in all American camps. Theatricals, "movies," literature, stationery, games, athletic material and lectures were provided. Overseas work increased with the growth of the American forces there. On September 1, 1918, there were 300 K. of C. workers in France, 450 additional secretaries had been passed by the United States Government and 200 others had been accepted. There were 350 secretaries in home camps and 75 assigned to transport service.

The K. of C. workers accompany the soldiers into the battle, distributing tobacco, chocolates, soap and towels and other articles, using motor trucks to carry forward their supplies. At St. Mihiel their cigarettes were dropped from

airplanes to front line troops. Seventy-five buildings in France serve as K. of C. centers and three in London. The work has been extended to Italy, where 100 workers were sent recently, and ten buildings are being constructed. The Women's Committee on War Activities of the National Catholic War Council maintains a string of Visitors' Houses in and near the American Camps.

What is the special function of the Jewish Welfare Board in work for soldiers and sailors?

The Jewish Welfare Board is a "Win the War" organization that is helping the United States Government to sustain the morale of more than 100,000 Jewish men in the fighting forces. In addition to doing among these men recreational and athletic work along the same lines as the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C., the Jewish Welfare Board specializes on Americanizing the many young men of that faith who have not been in the United States many years. Putting them into touch with American ideals and history, perfecting their English, teaching many to read or write English, these are a few of the ways in

which the J. W. B. makes the Jewish soldier more valuable to America and welds him firmly into the American fighting strength.

The Jewish Welfare Board bridges divergenees between the Jewish and the Gentile soldiers, safeguarding the religious rights of the former, while bringing them into better understanding with their Christian fellows-in-arms. "Movies," stationery, reading matter, entertainment, and religious services are to be had at the J. W. B. huts, of which there are fifty in existence or in course of construction in America, with 100 planned. There are more than 200 workers in American camps and the Board is sending overseas 100 men and 100 women workers.

What does War Camp Community Service mean?

"Surround the camps with hospitality," is the purpose of the War Camp Community Service. It ministers to the needs of the soldier, sailor or marine when he is outside the camp or off ship. Recognizing that an indifferent community is a menace to our fighting men and hence to our fighting strength, the War Camp Community Service concentrates on putting our fighters in

touch with the best of civilian life, particularly the home. This organization, at railroad stations and other points frequented by enlisted men, conducts information booths where they can be directed to wholesome entertainment, recreation and athletics.

Municipalities are induced to provide band concerts and athletics or furnish club houses. When necessary W. C. C. S. opens clubs where enlisted men may rest, bathe, or pass the night, enjoy music, play games, or buy food and soft drinks. To check homesickness among the men, W. C. C. S. has stimulated the inviting of uniformed men to dinner and to pass Sundays at private homes in adjacent communities and has arranged parties in churches and similar surroundings where the fighting men may have feminine companions under proper chaperonage. The organization does everything to arouse the community to its sense of obligation to safeguard our fighters, and give them of our best.

Soldiers and sailors have no time to read. Why is the American Library Association in the war?

The American Library Association has been constituted the sole agency for the supplying of

books and periodical reading matter to our fighting forces on this side and overseas. In America it operates 43 large camp libraries in its own buildings, 300 smaller camp libraries and 148 libraries at naval and marine stations. Each of these has many branches and all are in charge of trained librarians drawn from the personnel of the public libraries of America. The Library Association has also established branches in 2,000 of the buildings, huts and club houses of the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Salvation Army, the War Camp Community Service and the Young Women's Christian Association, officers of these organizations acting as branch librarians.

There are libraries on nearly 500 ships of the Navy and the United States Merchant Marine; every transport carrying soldiers overseas has a deck library for the use of the men. In Paris there is a central library from which any member of the A. E. F. may obtain exactly the book he wants, even if a cable has to be sent to America for its purchase and shipment. By direction of General Pershing these books are distributed free of postage in any part of the territory

occupied by the A. E. F. Nearly 1,000 branch libraries have been established overseas, in the buildings of all of the other welfare organizations, and hundreds of special branch libraries for the use of officers and men have been established at divisional and brigade headquarters in various parts of France. The American Library Association also acts as the agent of the Post Office Department in distributing to soldiers and sailors the magazines contributed by the public, which form the nucleus of Library War Service. Nearly three quarters of a million volumes have been bought to supply the insistent demand of our boys for educational literature. American soldiers and sailors are reading as no fighting force ever read before, and they are reading not only fiction, but books that help them in their duties, help them win promotion, help them to be better citizens after the war. More than a million and a quarter books have been sent overseas and millions more must be sent. The value of this service in helping to maintain the morale of our fighting men is obvious.

What about the Salvation Army?

The Salvation Army was early on the ground overseas and in American camps and won an

enviable reputation for itself among our soldiers. The doughnuts and pies which the Salvation lassies make in the war zone and serve free to the soldiers have become famous around the world. Salvationists have aided in carrying wounded and attending them in dressing stations. In the rest rooms of the Salvation Army, the American fighter overseas may read American newspapers and books, find a homelike atmosphere, enjoy games and music and the beneficial society of American women.

The "army" has supplied forty-four ambulances for the service of the Allies and operates 501 huts, hostels, rest rooms and military and naval hotels overseas. It has twelve centers in American camps and proposes to build ten more. The organization has 1,210 workers overseas. In the big offensive of the American forces the Salvation Army's workers have accompanied the soldiers, placing their automobiles at the service of the hospital corps, removing the wounded and ministering to the dying with material and spiritual comfort.

How is the United War Work Campaign organized to assure its success?

For the purpose of effecting the closest co-operation and economy of management among these seven organizations as well as of raising the United War Work fund there has been set up a nationwide campaign machine. At the head, under the chairmanship of Raymond B. Fosdick, is a National Committee of eleven appointed by the Secretary of War, consisting of Dr. John R. Mott and George W. Perkins, representing the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Henry P. Davison, wife of the head of the American Red Cross, representing the Young Women's Christian Association; James J. Phelan and John G. Agar, representing the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus); Mortimer L. Schiff, representing the Jewish Welfare Board; ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, representing the War Camp Community Service; Frank A. Vanderlip, representing the American Library Association, and George Gordon Battle, representing the Salvation Army, Cleveland H. Dodge, as national treasurer; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as chairman of the Greater New York campaign. Dr. John R. Mott, head

of the International Y. M. C. A., has been unanimously chosen Director General by the National Campaign Committee of Thirty-five, which consists of five representatives of each of the organizations represented in the drive, and was appointed by the committee of eleven.

Each of the six military departments of the United States has a United War Work Campaign Committee on which all of the organizations named are represented. Under the military departments come state, district, county and local committees of volunteer workers who will give most of their time until November 11, and all of their time during that week to the huge task of collecting from the American people the most stupendous gift ever requested of a nation. In the Red Cross drive last Spring the goal was $100,000,000 and the people of America subscribed $175,000,000. If the United War Work Campaign goes over the top in the same proportion it will produce $297,000,000. A contribution from every man, woman and child throughout the United States is desired. There has never been such a voluntary altruistic effort in the history of the world as the United War Work

Campaign. In it men and women of every creed are united by the tie of the single purpose of fostering the welfare and maintaining the morale of our boys over there.

Is there any duplication of the work done by the Red Cross?

The Red Cross cares for the soldiers, sailors and marines after they have been wounded and while they are convalescing from wounds or illness. It cares for their families and it cares for the civilian population in regions devastated by the war. The seven organizations in the United War Work Campaign work for and with the soldiers, sailors and marines when they are in service and at times when their morale needs strengthening.